inserting into a recombinant host, a biologically functional vector which comprises a DNA molecule according to claim 51.

61. (Amended) A method of preparing recombinant hosts selected from the group consisting of host cells, plant cells, insect cells, plant tissues, plants and insects, comprising

inserting a DNA molecule according to claim 35 into the genome of said host at the position of a non-mutated, homologous sequence,

wherein said DNA sequence comprises a deletion, insertion or substitution mutation.

70. (Amended) A method of producing a host selected from the group consisting of plants, insects, cells, plant tissues, plant cells and insect cells having blocked expression of GlcNAc-α1,3-fucosyl transferase, comprising

inserting into said host a peptide nucleic acid molecule according to claim 66.

72. (Amended) A method of producing a host selected from the group consisting of plants, insects, cells, plant tissues, plant cells and insect cells having blocked expression of GlcNAc-α1,3-fucosyl transferase, comprising

inserting into said host a peptide nucleic acid molecule according to claim 66.

74. (Amended) A method of producing a host selected from the group consisting of plants, insects, cells, plant tissues, plant cells and insect cells having blocked expression of GlcNAc-α1,3-fucosyl transferase, comprising

inserting into said host a peptide nucleic acid molecule according to claim 68.

Please add new claims 108-119 as follows:

--108. (New) A recombinant host prepared according to said method according to claim 57, wherein its GlcNAc-α1,3-fucosyl transferase production is suppressed.

109. (New) A recombinant host prepared according to said method according to claim 57, wherein its GlcNAc-α1,3-fucosyl transferase production is completely inhibited.

110. (New) A recombinant host prepared according to said method according to claim 58, wherein its GlcNAc-α1,3-fucosyl transferase production is suppressed.

111. (New) A recombinant host prepared according to said method according to claim 58, wherein its GlcNAc-α1,3-fucosyl transferase production is completely inhibited.

112. (New) A method of producing recombinant glycoprotein, comprising

transfecting a recombinant host according to claim 108, with a gene that expresses said glycoprotein, and

expressing said recombinant glycoprotein.

113. (New) A method of producing recombinant glycoprotein, comprising

transfecting a recombinant host according to claim 109, with a gene that expresses said glycoprotein, and

expressing said recombinant glycoprotein.

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114. (New) A method of producing recombinant glycoprotein, comprising

transfecting a recombinant host according to claim 110, with a gene that expresses said glycoprotein, and

expressing said recombinant glycoprotein.

115. (New) A method of producing recombinant glycoprotein, comprising

transfecting a recombinant host according to claim 111, with a gene that expresses said glycoprotein, and

expressing said recombinant glycoprotein.

116. (New) A method of producing human recombinant glycoprotein, comprising

transfecting a recombinant host according to claim 108, with a gene that expresses said glycoprotein, and

expressing said recombinant glycoprotein.

117. (New) A method of producing human recombinant glycoprotein, comprising transfecting a recombinant host according to claim 109, with a gene that expresses said glycoprotein, and

expressing said recombinant glycoprotein.

118. (New) A method of producing human recombinant glycoprotein, comprising transfecting a recombinant host according to claim 110, with a gene that expresses said glycoprotein, and

expressing said recombinant glycoprotein.

119. (New) A method of producing human recombinant glycoprotein, comprising transfecting a recombinant host according to claim 111, with a gene that expresses said glycoprotein, and

expressing said recombinant glycoprotein.--